

CLAIMS

1. Method for determination of an ophthalmic lens for a wearer for whom a near-vision and far-vision astigmatism prescription has been made out, the near-vision astigmatism being different from the far-vision astigmatism, the method comprising the steps of:

- choosing a starting lens and defining a current lens equal to the starting lens;
- optimization, in worn conditions, of the current lens using as a target the astigmatism for which the wearer has been given a prescription for far vision and the astigmatism for which the wearer has been given a prescription for near vision.

2. The method of claim 1, in which the near-vision astigmatism prescription is measured is in binocular vision.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, in which the astigmatism is measured in a reference frame linked to the eye.

4. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, in which the target also includes a power prescription for the wearer in near vision.

5. The method of one of claims 1 to 4, in which the target also includes a power prescription for the wearer in far vision.

6. The method of one of claims 1 to 5, in which the optimization comprises the definition of a principal meridian and uses as target a continuous increase in the amplitude of astigmatism along the meridian.

7. The method of one of claims 1 to 6, in which the optimization comprises the definition of a principal meridian and uses as target a continuous progression of the axis of astigmatism along the meridian.

8. A lens obtained by the method of one of claims 1 to 7.